

DORCHESTER
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Senior Public Health Inspector

for the Year

1971

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	<u>Page</u>
Public Health Committee and Public Health Department Staff	2
Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health	3
Local and Vital Statistics	6
Births and Infantile Deaths	7
Comments on Vital Statistics	8
Causes of Death	9
Control of Communicable Disease	11
Infectious Diseases	13
National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1951	14
Welfare of the Elderly	14
Rehousing on Medical Grounds	14
Adult Health Education	14
Milk Samples	14
Fluoridation of Water	14
Annual Report of the Senior Public Health Inspector	15
Drainage and Sewerage	16
Public Conveniences	18
Water Supplies	19
Pest Control	24
Refuse Collection and Disposal	27
Civic Amenities Act 1967	30
Food Premises and Food Inspection	31
Meat Inspection	36
Housing	39
Moveable Dwellings	41
Public Health Acts 1936 and 1961	43
Noise Abatement Act 1960	44
National Assistance Act 1948. Sec.50.	44
Factories Act 1961	45
Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963	47



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29164382>

DORCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Tel: Dorchester 4761

Medical Officer of Health
Dorchester 3131. Ext.470.

Public Health Department,
58, High West Street,
Dorchester.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1971

Chairman - Mr. E.A. Burt
Vice-Chairman - Mr. W.G. Wakely

Mr. E.A. Biggs
Mrs. B.J.D. Bryant, B.A.
Mr. R.H. Childs
Mrs. M.A. Coate
Brigadier H.J.B. Cracroft, D.S.O.
Mr. P.A. Denty
Mr. C. Green
Mr. H.W. Haward, J.P. (Chairman of the Council)
Major W.N. Hayes, M.C.
Dr. R.W.P. Hosford, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Mr. H.R. Jesty
Mrs. A.A. Joyner
Colonel P.V.L. Payne
Mr. M.J. Pengelly
Mr. G.H. Shute
Mr. A.P. Stone
Mr. E.B. Swaffield
Mr. J.H. Waterman
Mr. W. White
Major-General E.A.W. Williams, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., D.L.

STAFF - PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health
K.J.Adams, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Resigned 30.9.71.
Senior Public Health Inspector
J.B. Salt, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.
Senior Additional Public Health Inspector
M.J. Dove, M.A.P.H.I.
Additional Public Health Inspector
J.C. Buckner, M.A.P.H.I.

DORCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

FOR THE YEAR

1971.

The Colliton Clinic,
Glyde Path Road,
Dorchester,
Dorset.

To the Chairman and Councillors of the
Dorchester Rural District Council.

Mr.Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to submit the Annual Report for the year 1971. Dr.Kenneth Adams was your Medical Officer of Health until the 30th September, 1971, when he resigned his appointment. He continued, however, to carry out the duties of Medical Officer of Health until 31st January, 1972.

It can be seen from my report that although there were more deaths than births this year, the mid-year population figure remains the same as last year, showing the effect of migration into the district.

The corrected death rate for Dorchester Rural District is lower than the National rate for England and Wales, but shows an increase on last year's local figure. Deaths from Ischaemic Heart Disease and Cerebrovascular Disease have increased. These diseases are believed to be associated with smoking habits. There have been no Health Education campaigns against smoking in the district either to School Children or to adults. Dorset County Council have appointed a Health Education Officer and it is to be hoped that some Health Education lectures regarding the dangers of smoking will be undertaken.

Generally, Dorchester Rural District had a low incidence of infective diseases although there were many more cases of Measles than in 1970. Measles, however, do demonstrate a two year cycle and the County Health Department continues to immunise children against this disease.

Tuberculosis does not appear to have increased despite the withdrawal of the Mass X-Ray Service in December 1967.

There were three cases of Brucellosis this year among cattle handlers, but I am glad to report that the Government have now come to a better agreement with the farmers on the subject of compensa-

tion for infected cattle. It is to be hoped that the now still prevalent practice of selling reactors will cease and the eradication scheme for Brucellosis moved forward.

There was one case of Tetanus - now fairly rare but still a serious infection. Since the main reservoir and source of infection is infected domestic animals, especially horses, it should be stressed that in a rural district with a large equine population, immunisation against this disease is desirable.

A small outbreak of food poisoning in a holiday camp was contained fairly quickly and no known cases outside the camp were notified.

The Milk Supply to the district continues to be carefully guarded by the Milk Sampling Officers and the milk producers cooperate very well with the County Public Health Inspectors, with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries keeping a close watch on the health of the herds.

Regarding the re-housing of the elderly on medical grounds, forty families with some medical background relevant to re-housing were visited. Thirty-five of these are now in suitable accommodation.

Re-organisation of Local Government draws nearer but in the meantime the Health Department will continue its routine and necessary work to maintain the health of your district.

I would like to thank Mrs. Denner, the Medical Officer of Health's Secretary, for her able assistance which allowed me to compile this report.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen
Your obedient servant,

E. Eileen Hodgson

Medical Officer of Health

LOCAL STATISTICS

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Area (In Acres)	128,609	128,608
Number of Habitable Houses	6,738	6,666
Population (Mid-Year estimate 1971)	18,860	18,400
Rateable Value (As at 1st April 1971)	£615,200	£604,453
Sum represented by 1p Rate	£5,870	£2,460 (1d)

VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Live Births (Registered)			
Live Births Total	141	100	241
Legitimate	131	93	224
Illegitimate	10	7	17
Stillbirths Total	2	1	3
Legitimate	2	-	2
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Deaths (Registered)			
Total Deaths all ages	151	177	328
Deaths of infants under 1 year			
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks			
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Deaths of infants under 1 week			
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

In calculating Birth and Death rates area comparability factors are used. This is the figure given by the Registrar General to correct irregularities in the age and sex structure of the population and to take into account any high mortality due to the presence of residential institutions or other establishments in the local area.

The local crude rate is multiplied by the area comparability factor to give a rate comparable with other parts of the country.

The following figures show birth and death rates in comparison with the figures for England and Wales, that is, the national figure.

	<u>1971</u>		<u>1970</u>	
	<u>Dorchester</u> <u>R.D.</u>	<u>England</u> <u>& Wales</u>	<u>Dorchester</u> <u>R.D.</u>	<u>England</u> <u>& Wales</u>
Live Birth Rates				
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population (Crude Rate)	12.8	16.0	13.5	16.0
Area Comparability Factor	1.18	1.0	1.18	1.0
Local Adjusted Rate	15.1	16.0	15.9	16.0
Illegitimate Live Births as a Percentage of the Live Births	7	8	6	8
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	12	12	20	13
Death Rate All Ages				
Deaths per 1,000 population (Crude Rate)	17.4	11.6	15.7	11.7
Area Comparability Factor	.61	1.0	.61	1.0
Local Adjusted Rate	10.6	11.6	9.6	11.7
Infant Mortality Rate				
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live Births	12	18	16	18
Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate live births	13	17	13	17
Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-	24	67	26
Neonatal - Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births	4	12	16	12
Early neonatal - Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	4	10	8	11
Perinatal - (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined) per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	16	22	28	23

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

It is apparent from these statistics that there were not enough births to offset the deaths in the Rural District this year. This may be accounted for by the national effort towards planned parenthood combined with the implementation of the Abortion Act 1967 and the number of elderly people living in Dorchester Rural District. When the Area Comparability Factor is used for Dorchester Rural District the local death rate is adjusted to 10.6 which is lower than that of England and Wales. The Stillbirth Rates equal those of the National Rate and the Infant Mortality Rates are much lower than the Nation Rate. Dorchester Rural District was obviously last year a very healthy place to live.

CAUSES OF DEATH

<u>Code</u>		<u>1971</u>		<u>1970</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
B4	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal	-	-	2	1
B6(1)	Late effect Respiratory Tuberculosis	-	-	1	-
B18	Other infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	-	1	-
B19(1)	Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	2	1	-	-
B19(2)	Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	-	-	1	1
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	4	4	-	1
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	4	4	3	2
B19(5)	Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	-	1	1	-
B19(6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	13	2	11	3
B19(7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	7	-	6
B19(8)	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	3	-	-
B19(9)	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	1	-	2	-
B19(10)	Leukaemia	2	-	2	1
B19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	8	8	5	7
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	-	1	-	1
B46(1)	Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	1	-	-	1
B23	Anaemias	-	-	-	1
B46(3)	Mental Disorders	2	9	2	9
B46(4)	Multiple Sclerosis	1	-	-	2
B46(5)	Other Diseases of Nervous System	3	1	3	2
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	-	3	1
B27	Hypertensive Disease	4	1	5	3
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	41	37	30	21

CAUSES OF DEATH (continued)

<u>Code</u>		<u>1971</u>		<u>1970</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
B29	Other Forms of Heart Disease	5	13	1	10
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	17	33	18	22
B46(6)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	2	7	4	4
B31	Influenza	-	1	7	2
B32	Pneumonia	12	29	19	22
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	6	3	7	3
B46(7)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	6	-	1	1
B34	Peptic Ulcer	1	-	2	1
B46(8)	Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	3	-	3
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1	-	1
B46(9)	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	3	-	-	1
B46(10)	Diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissue	-	-	-	2
B41	Other complications of Pregnancy, etc.	-	1	-	-
B46(11)	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	2	-	-	1
B42	Congenital Anomalies	1	-	2	1
B43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	1	-	-	1
B44	Other causes of perinatal mortality	-	-	1	-
B45	Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	-	1	1	2
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	1	1	1
BE48	All Other Accidents	3	4	4	6
BE49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	-	1	-	2
TOTAL ALL CAUSES		<u>151</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>149</u>

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

(a) Diseases against which routine immunisation is offered:

Tuberculosis

The following table shows the position for the year 1971:-

Number of cases on register at 1st January	16
New cases notified during the year	-
Transfers into area during the year	-
	16
Number recovered during the year	-
Number moved away in year	-
Died	-
Number remaining on 31st December	16

It will be seen from this that there were no new cases, no transfers and no deaths in 1971 in the Dorchester Rural District.

Mass X-ray facilities have been withdrawn for sometime and there does not appear to have been an increase in the incidence of Tuberculosis since their withdrawal.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis

There were no cases of Diphtheria or Poliomyelitis notified during the year, but five cases of Whooping Cough occurred and one case of Tetanus was notified.

Measles

110 cases of Measles were notified during 1971. This is a higher figure than that of last year but the pattern of Measles is often demonstrated in two year cycles.

Rubella

Vaccination against Rubella (German Measles) continues to be offered to all girls between their 11th and 14th birthdays but some time will elapse before the reduction in births of children handicapped by Rubella in the mother can be noted.

- (a) Diseases against which routine immunisation is offered:
(Continued)

Smallpox

Smallpox vaccinations are now carried out in special cases by the family doctors concerned and was withdrawn as a public health service in November 1971.

- (b) Infections against which routine immunisation is not offered:

Infective Jaundice

There were two cases of Infective Jaundice notified but there was no connection between these cases.

Food Poisoning and Dysentery

14 cases of suspected Food Poisoning were notified during 1971. These cases all occurred at a holiday camp. Four of these were not confirmed and nine were all caused by the same type of Salmonella and one caused by a different type.

Scabies

Scabies has been a notifiable disease since 1969. There were two cases notified during the year and these were treated in the appropriate manner.

Brucellosis

Three cases of Brucellosis occurred during 1971. Brucellosis is not a notifiable disease but there has been much discussion at Government level for the possibility of a scheme for the eradication of Brucellosis from herds of dairy cattle. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries keep a very regular and close watch on herds in Dorset and milk is examined by the "three ring test" regularly for any evidence of Brucellosis infection.

The following table shows the number of immunisations carried out in Schools and Clinics during 1971 in the Rural District. I am indebted to the Department of the County Medical Officer of Health for these figures.

Poliomyelitis		Diphtheria		Tetanus		Whooping Cough		Smallpox		Measles		Rubella	
P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	P	P	P
181	451	171	315	181	456	155	56	84	9	151		113	

P = Primary Course R = Reinforcing Dose

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is a summary of notifiable diseases (excluding tuberculosis) occurring during the year:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1970</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1971</u>
Measles	39	110
Tetanus	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	12
Scabies	3	2
Whooping Cough	-	5
Infective Jaundice	2	2

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE AMENDMENT ACT 1951

It was not necessary to take any action under this Act by which persons living in insanitary conditions, unable to care for themselves, not receiving help from others and unwilling to go to hospital can be removed to places of safety on an order signed by a Magistrate.

WELFARE OF THE ELDERLY

Social welfare of the aged was taken over by the Social Services Department on 1 April 1971 and there is good co-operation between that Department and the Public Health Department and voluntary services.

REHOUSING ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

Forty elderly residents were visited during the year to assess their need for rehousing on medical grounds.

Thirty-five of these citizens are now in more suitable accommodation for their age and disability.

ADULT HEALTH EDUCATION

There were two Health Education talks given in Dorchester Rural District in 1971. These were both on Dental Hygiene.

MILK SAMPLES

There were 286 samples taken in the Rural District by the Dorset County Council sampling officers. Out of these samples there were six failures.

FLUORIDATION OF WATER

Water containing 1 part per million of Fluoride is accepted by the various medical associations (the British Medical Association, British Dental Association, the United States Public Health Department, etc.) as being the amount of fluoride contained in water supplies to give the greatest benefit to children's first and second dentitions.

Supplies in the Dorchester Rural District are poor in Fluoride content, for example, Portesham and Forston showing 0.1, Maiden Newton nil and Bridport Road and Eagle Lodge showing .05.

DORCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1971.

Certain of the statistical and other information in this report is required by various Ministries and is prepared in the form specified by them.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

As anticipated, at the end of last year Circular 2/70 of the Department of the Environment caused the Council to reconsider its capital programmes as a result of which the Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme at Toller Porcorum was replanned to start in 1973 and the Winterbourne Abbas/Winterbourne Steepleton Scheme was discarded in favour of the Winterbourne Valley Scheme previously prepared by the Council's Consultants, which included Winterborne St. Martin in addition to the two other villages mentioned.

Consideration was given to Buckland Newton to be included in the Piddle Valley Scheme, but it was later decided that this would be the more expensive method of draining the village in view of the long length of abortive sewer between it and Piddletrenthide. Main drainage is badly needed in this village, but its provision presents problems in view of the sparse population density with the subsequent high cost of sewerage over a wide area to serve a relatively small number of properties. It may be more economical to drain it in combination with another community in either Sturminster or Sherborne Councils areas.

Two alternative schemes for draining the Piddle Valley were submitted to the Ministry and approval was received at the end of the year for the abbreviated scheme terminating at Muston. The sewage disposal works of the now disused military camp at Piddlehinton have been acquired for use in connection with this scheme, which will go out to tender in 1972.

The Maiden Newton Sewage Disposal Works Extension Scheme prepared by the Council's Surveyor and Engineer was commenced in March and substantially completed by November. Tenders have been accepted for the Broadmayne Extension and West Knighton Scheme, and work was due to start at the end of the year. Consideration was also given to bringing forward the Frampton/Grimstone Scheme, and this is now high on the Council's list of priorities. The sewerage of Osmington Village was completed by the end of May. This was a scheme prepared by the Council's Consultants and disposal is to a Passveer Ditch. This is the Council's first experience of this type of disposal works and results so far are satisfactory. It is of interest that virtually no nuisances arise from smell. The Council's Engineer's scheme for the laying of sewers at Crossways in Owermoigne Parish was commenced in November, and his proposals for providing additional pumping capacity for dealing with storm water infiltration at Sydling St. Nicholas were started in March and completed towards the end of the year. Works approved for storm water relief to the Chickerell sewer and preliminary survey work in connection with the provision of a sewer in Owermoigne/Warmwell villages are both due to start in 1972.

The year has been one of gratifying progress in the provision of main drainage in the unsewered areas where the need is great. Besides the urgent need for main drainage in Toller Porcorum and Buckland Newton, which has already been mentioned, there is a similar need at Osmington Mills, and

it is regrettable that the scheme for this hamlet is still delayed by difficulties which have yet to be overcome concerning the acquisition of suitable land needed for the pumping station and sewage disposal works. Other communities where main drainage needs to be provided are Langton Herring, Cheselbourne and Dewlish, Tolpuddle and Godmanstone.

A thorough investigation of the drainage systems of the manufacturing and commercial premises of the Granby Industrial Estate, Chickerell was carried out following the appearance of industrial waste in a surface water drainage ditch in the Weymouth Borough Council's area. Advice to factory occupiers and liaison with Weymouth Council in respect of reception of the trade effluent into their sewer resulted in the discharges into the watercourse being terminated.

Action was taken during the year to secure many connections to the various sewers in the District. Altogether 96 visits were made in respect of drainage matters, and 33 complaints concerning drainage have been received and dealt with. 2 Formal and 19 Informal Notices have been served, of which all but 3 Informal Notices have so far been complied with. One or two of these complaints were in respect of foul drainage in Abbotsbury Village discharging to the old village drainage system, and thereby to the watercourse. In this village connections to the sewer, which was provided in 1968, have been slow, and steps are being taken to expedite these.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The Council has provided a total of seven public conveniences, two of these in the villages of Cerne Abbas and Abbotsbury, are connected to the village drainage systems, and of the remaining five, all of which have septic tank drainage, two are situated on either side of the A.35 trunk road two miles east of Dorchester, and one each in the popular coastal resorts of Osmington Mills, Ringstead and Abbotsbury Beach. The two latter ones are prefabricated units which are open from April to October inclusive annually.

During the year consideration was given to the provision of a further convenience in the village of Portesham, but it was decided that the need is not sufficiently great at the present time to merit its construction.

Some degree of vandalism has again been experienced, almost entirely at the rather isolated and very heavily used conveniences on the A.35 trunk road. It is regrettable that because of this vandalism and the gross misuse of paper towels, both soap and towels have had to be withdrawn from these conveniences. Favourable comment has again been received from members of the travelling public on their provision, and in co-operation with the Council's Surveyor every effort has been made to keep them in working order so that the appreciative majority shall not be inconvenienced any more than necessary by the irresponsible behaviour of hooligans and thieves.

It would seem that the Council's district is now well served in respect of conveniences, with the exception of the needs of travellers along the A.37 (Yeovil/Dorchester road) and the A.356 (Crewkerne/Dorchester road). In my opinion the provision of a picnic area with public conveniences at the junction of these two roads would be a useful amenity, and this suggestion has been referred to the County Council for their consideration under the powers given them by Section 26 of the Highways Act 1971.

118 visits and inspections have been made by Officers of this Department during the year in respect of public conveniences.

WATER SUPPLIES

The water undertaking responsible for public supplies in the Council's area is the Dorset Water Board. Members will no doubt be interested to know the improvements which the Board has carried out to the various supplies in the area during the year and I give details of these below, for which I am indebted to the Engineer and Manager of the Board.

Design work has been completed on the Dewlish/Northern Area Scheme, and contracts were prepared for the construction of the Dewlish pumping station and Ansty reservoir. An 8" diameter main has been laid between Ansty reservoir site and Park Gates and this is in operation. Work has commenced on laying a 10" diameter main between Ansty reservoir and Dewlish pumping station. Constructional work on the pumping station has been held up since October 1971 due to the discovery of the Dewlish Parish Award Road.

At Holworth, Owermoigne temporary repairs were effected on the booster pumps in order to keep them operating until new pumps can be installed. Negotiations for a site for the new 18,000 gallons service reservoir adjacent to the existing tanks were under way at the end of the year and it is anticipated that the new reservoir will be installed for the summer of 1972.

Test pumping was carried out in the autumn of 1971 at the Piddlehinton Camp source in conjunction with the Avon and Dorset River Authority and an application was made for an abstraction licence.

At Rodden (Abbotsbury Parish) it was necessary to replace some 200 yards of the 4" diameter cast iron main laid between Portesham and Snipe Gates Reservoir as an emergency measure. The main which was laid in 1960 but not protected against corrosion, was found to be beyond economical repair.

At Coryates (Portesham Parish) a hamlet which has been subjected to intermittent water shortage over a period of several years, arrangements have been made to instal about 1,500 gallons of storage at the site of the existing small balancing tank. It is anticipated that this work will be completed for the summer of 1972.

An inspection of the Snipe Gates Reservoir (Langton Herring Parish) revealed that there were leaks in the structure and repairs were put in hand to make it more water-tight.

Quality

It is gratifying to know that the water supply at Coryates to which I drew attention in last year's report has now received the attention of the Water Board. Supplies from the public mains have continued to be sufficient throughout the year apart from temporary shortages due to mechanical failure or repair work. On one of these occasions it was necessary for me to arrange for a temporary supply to be provided to Piddlehinton School. This was done with the assistance of the Fire Authority.

Quality

A total of 108 samples were taken for bacteriological examination during the year. 5 of these showed a minimal bacterial count and in each case subsequent sampling gave satisfactory results. All of the public supplies are chlorinated and can be considered to be of a high quality.

Fluoridation of Water Supplies

It has been established that fluoride does not exist naturally in ground water used in the Council's district.

Plumbo-Solvency

It has been established that all of the main supplies used in the Council's area are so marginally plumbo-solvent that water drawn from those few premises with lead service pipes is unlikely to be a health hazard.

Properties supplied

The number of dwellings, population and properties in Parish order supplied from the public mains are shown on the following table:

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Estimated Population (1961 Census)</u>	<u>No. of Dwellings (incl. Moveable dwellings)</u>	<u>Properties supplied from public mains</u>
Abbotsbury	470	242	164
Alton Pancras	122	47	36
Athelhampton	48	19	13
Bincombe	100	53	31
Bradford Peverell	301	142	82
Broadmayne	598	353	322
Buckland Newton	470	214	135
Burleston	39	12	10
Cattistock	504	192	118
Cerne Abbas	513	275	198
Charminster	2,134	609	496

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Estimated Population (1961 Census)</u>	<u>No. of Dwellings (incl. Moveable dwellings)</u>	<u>Properties supplied from public mains</u>
Cheselbourne	206	96	39
Chickerell	2,299	1,289	961
Chilfrome	60	20	7
Dewlish	220	100	60
Fleet	100	41	17
Frampton	367	166	102
Frome St. Quintin	129	59	36
Frome Vauchurch	143	83	63
Godmanstone	121	58	51
Langton Herring	149	66	55
Long Bredy	208	89	27
Maiden Newton	680	325	263
Melcombe Horsey	174	60	26
Minterne Magna	217	83	28
Nether Cerne	33	17	14
Osmington	539	240	153
Owermoigne	599	362	312
Piddlehinton	616	113	87
Piddletrenthide	540	228	164
Portesham	412	218	157
Poxwell	54	21	16
Puddletown	795	413	321
Stinsford	329	140	37
Stratton	273	137	99
Sydling St. Nicholas	338	150	127
Tincleton	176	56	40
Toller Porcorum	225	102	49
Tolpuddle	203	114	81
Warmwell	210	87	37
Watercombe	23	12	9

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Estimated Population (1961 Census)</u>	<u>No. of Dwellings (incl. Moveable dwellings)</u>	<u>Properties supplied from public mains</u>
West Knighton	423	150	96
West Stafford	157	94	77
Whitcombe	50	14	11
Winterbourne Abbas	145	68	50
Winterborne Came	67	25	25
Winterborne Herringston	34	13	13
Winterborne Monkton	128	39	10
Winterborne St. Martin	510	214	120
Winterbourne Steepleton	171	69	37
Woodsford	181	89	80

Accurate figures are not available for those properties which are supplied by means of stand-pipes.

Private Supplies

In an extensive district such as this with large areas of sparse population it is inevitable that many of the very small communities and individual dwellings and farms will depend on their own private supplies. Such supplies, therefore, are numerous. Four private undertakings supplying parts of the Parishes of Martinstown, Portesham, Winterborne Came and Winterborne Herringston obtain their water from the Dorset Water Board.

Because of the concern felt in respect of the poor quality and insufficiency of the supplies to the village of Plush a requisition has been made on the Dorset Water Board for a supply to be provided under the provisions of Section 36 of the Water Act 1945. By the end of the year the Water Board had commenced survey work in Plush to enable drawings to be prepared for the supply scheme and had made an application for Rural Water Supply grant. Similar conditions exist at Chilfrome and a main supply to this village is now receiving the attention of the Council.

Quantity

Apart from the intermittent shortage of water in Plush and Chilfrome, referred to above, reports were received at the very end of the year of water shortage at a small community in Long Bredy Parish. Each property affected had its own private supply and considerable lowering of the water table had occurred, due in part at least to the prolonged dry weather. The feasibility of providing a mains supply is being investigated jointly by this Council, the owners of the properties affected, and the Water Board.

Quality

The major private supplies to the villages of Cheselbourne, Compton Valence, Little Bredy, Minterne Magna and Winterborne Monkton have sustained their high quality. A spring supply serving a small number of dwellings at Up Sydling to which I referred in my report last year has been replaced by the Estate owners with a mains supply. A long disused spring supply has been investigated to determine its suitability for use as a domestic supply to a reconditioned and isolated house in Abbotsbury Parish. Its use has been made possible by the provision of a suitable filtration unit.

A total of 151 samples were taken during the year for bacteriological examination from 47 supplies, and of these 37 failed to satisfy the recommended standard. In all of these latter cases causes of pollution have been investigated and advice given, and some of these sources are now giving consistently good bacteriological samples. 11 Informal Notices have been served, 10 of which have been so far complied with. A total of 263 visits and inspections have been made in respect of water supplies during the year.

Swimming Pools

The number of swimming pools which need surveillance is increasing. Pontins Holiday Camp, North Heath Caravan Park, Herrison Hospital and Moonfleet Hotel have pools in regular use. The residual chlorine, pH (acidity/alkalinity) and visual cleanliness are checked at appropriate intervals, and samples are submitted to the P.H.L.S. laboratory. The method of assessment of bacterial quality is under review by the P.H.L.S.

PEST CONTROL

The Council employs two full time rodent operatives who also deal with certain other pests, the treatment for which the Council accepts responsibility.

Rodent Control

The work of the two operatives under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 has included the investigation of 727 complaints, routine survey of the district throughout the year, treatments entailed by 89 contracts, 1 paid single course of treatment and the annual inspection and treatment of the Council's sewers. It is the Council's policy that service under the Act should be free of charge when carried out on domestic premises and chargeable on business premises and farms.

During the year one of the operatives showed what appeared to be symptoms of acute poisoning and steps were taken to provide more efficient portable hand washing facilities for them.

1971 has been the second successive year when the number of rats and mice in the district have been abnormally high. I understand this to be common experience throughout the country. There is no sign yet of Warfarin resistance among rodents in the district.

The operatives are to be congratulated on another year of good, conscientious work.

The work carried out by the rodent operatives is summarised below:

	<u>Type of Property</u>	
	<u>Non-</u> <u>Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
Properties other than Sewers		
1. Number of properties in the district	8,051	500
2. (a) Total No. of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	715	2
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	646	2
(ii) Mice	124	1
3. (a) Total No. of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	453	329
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	231	295
(ii) Mice	65	175

A total of 107 visits and inspections have been made under this heading by Public Health Inspectors during the year. Some of these were in respect of a particularly stubborn infestation of mice at a bakery premises in the area. To date this has not been entirely successfully dealt with because of difficulties arising from the structure of the bakery and also, of course, because of the many attractive feeding stuffs which such a premises provides for rodents. The treatment is continuing with the introduction of certain of these baking ingredients in the poison baits.

Rodent Control Contracts

I attach great importance to the value of treating rodents on a contract basis at farms and business premises since these places are most likely to harbour infestations which, if left uncontrolled, would undoubtedly form the nucleus of a major infestation within the district. It has been the Department's policy for some years to operate the contract system, with very effective results. I am, however, concerned that the ever-increasing commitments of the rodent operatives have now reached the point where a re-appraisal of the contract system is becoming necessary in order that a satisfactory balance can be maintained between contract work and other services to the ratepayers. The income from contracts is now approximately £1,230 for the year.

Sewers

Each year all public sewers in the district are test baited for rat infestations and treatments are carried out at the Council's sewage disposal plants. All the sewerage systems were found to be free from rats with the exception of Osmington where a minor infestation was found. Sewer treatment work is, of course, becoming progressively more onerous as implementation of the Council's sewerage policy continues. Infestations were found and eradicated at a few of the sewage disposal works.

Other Pests

Under this heading treatments have been carried out in respect of flies, cockroaches, bees, bats, wasps, black beetles, ants, fleas and silver fish. This is the third successive year in which treatment has been necessary for large numbers of Pipistrelle bats to be evicted from their unwelcome occupation of roof spaces, and has been achieved by the use of insecticidal fumigators and a smoke machine.

A heavy infestation of beetles in a group of 16 council houses at Cerne Abbas has been effectively eradicated and a remarkably high number of wasps nests (55) has been dealt with during the summer and autumn. This pest can be so troublesome and is so often the cause of distress that every effort has been made to give assistance to ratepayers when asked for.

Due to the wider range of insecticides now used by the Department, a fairly comprehensive pest control service can be offered which is normally free to householders and available at a reasonable charge to business premises.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

COLLECTION

The Council operates a weekly "kerbside" refuse collection service which has been satisfactorily maintained throughout the year, though in the period February-April an abnormal amount of sickness among the refuse collectors made necessary the employment of temporary labour, and during the same period vehicle breakdowns were more numerous than usual.

In September the Council's 1961 fore-and-aft tipper was withdrawn from regular service and replaced by a new compression vehicle capable of taking a load of approximately 7 tons of domestic refuse. This vehicle is also able to handle much larger items of refuse, and this has proved to be an important advantage in this "throw-away age" when cookers, refrigerators, washing machines and the like are discarded in such numbers.

The scheme, commenced last year, for the periodic collection of bulky items of refuse as a complementary service to the normal weekly one, has been carried out in 25 Parishes throughout the year. Parish Councils have been most co-operative in ensuring the smooth working of the special collections, and many tons of discarded items which could not be handled on a normal weekly round have been disposed of at the Council's tip. There has not been a single instance of a site used for collection in connection with this scheme being abused.

The care with which the public must treat their refuse is underlined by the fact that two fires have occurred in the Council's vehicles during the year, both sufficiently serious as to require the attention of the **Fire Service**. Also, on one occasion a loader was covered completely from the waist up in creosote which a householder had disposed of in a large plastic bag, which the compression mechanism of the vehicle caused to burst forcibly.

The need for Heavy Goods Vehicle Driving Licences for certain drivers has posed problems, and in spite of the Council providing training facilities for an experienced standby driver, this man failed the test three times. The driving situation is not yet critical, but needs careful watching.

Apart from the regular collection of trade refuse carried out as a chargeable service, the Department has during the year undertaken the removal of several large accumulations of refuse from both commercial and private premises on a paid basis.

Route Extensions

As may be expected, demands on the service slowly but steadily increase, and besides the many new properties in both the public and private sector which have been afforded a collection for the first time, 10 extensions have been made to the refuse collection route which have benefitted 91 properties and, of course, added in small measure to vehicle mileage.

On the debit side, it has been necessary to delete the long private road to Coastguard Cottages, Langton Herring, from the route because the continued deterioration in this road has made it unfit to be negotiated by the refuse vehicles. This has presented difficulties as regards refuse disposal from the six Coastguard Cottages, and ways and means are being sought to overcome the problem.

Back Door Collections

The Council operates a back door collection service whenever requested in the case of persons who are infirm or over the age of 65, provided there is no able bodied person under retirement age living in the same house. Supporting evidence in the case of persons under 65 is required in the form of a Medical Certificate. During the year the service has been extended to a further 16 premises and curtailed from 4, making a total of 350 premises now receiving collections from the back door.

Litter

Every effort has been made to keep the District tidy and to remove accumulations of refuse whenever found in the countryside. The co-operation of the County Council's Road Surveyor was sought and obtained in making up the roadside verges along Came Wood, Broadmayne, so as to make it more difficult for refuse to be tipped in the Wood. These measures have proved effective.

Early in the year the County Organiser of the Federation of Young Farmers Clubs offered the assistance of Members to tidy up an area of farm land and countryside, and resulting from this the Young Farmers spent a day clearing up and removing a large volume of refuse to the tip. This public spirited action is greatly appreciated.

Collection is made from litter bins erected by Dorset County Council on classified roads, for which a charge is made. During the year the County Council have erected an additional 15 bins - some of these at my request where experience showed them to be necessary - so that now there are 77 bins emptied under these arrangements. The Council has provided and maintains 63 litter bins on unclassified roads and other places used frequently by the public, and in villages. During the year an additional bin has been provided at Owermoigne, and three durable concrete bins have been placed along the beach at Abbotsbury. Experience has shown that further bins are needed on this beach, these will be provided in time for the coming season.

DISPOSAL

The small tip at Bhompston which became filled towards the end of 1970 was allowed to settle and early this year was covered by direct labour with soil obtained from the farm itself, thus the work was carried out at very small expense to this Council. Members are indebted to the farmer, Mr. W.G. Wakely, for the use of the tip and provision of the final covering of top soil.

There now remains only the central tip at Warmwell as the sole refuse disposal point. Disposal is by controlled tipping and the tip is kept in order by the use of a Bristol Crawler Loader. Refuse from a part of the southern area of the district is more economically disposed of at the Weymouth Corporation Tip by arrangement at 50p per load. Contractors are encouraged to take their unwanted soil and hardcore to the Warmwell Tip for use as tip cover and road making, and adequate supplies have been obtained at no charge throughout the year.

A total of 349 inspections and visits have been made during the year in connection with refuse collection and disposal, and 97 in respect of litter. 49 complaints concerning litter and refuse have been dealt with and 9 Informal Notices have been served and complied with in respect of accumulations of refuse and 31 in respect of the provision of dustbins.

CIVIC AMENITIES ACT 1967

During the year 21 cars, 6 vans, 2 scooters and one motor cycle combination have been removed and disposed of under the provisions of this Act, and in 3 cases only was expense incurred by the Council. Removal and disposal of vehicles for which the Council is responsible is done by a private contractor and the cost whenever possible is recovered from the owner if known.

In order to comply with Section 18 of the Act the Council's refuse tip at Warmwell is left open all day and every day so as to be freely accessible at all times to residents of the district. The degree to which the tip is unlawfully used by persons residing outside the district appears to be increasing a little, and this matter is being kept under observation. Weekend use of the tip by the public is heavy and the facility is undoubtedly much appreciated.

Many appeals have been received from ratepayers for assistance in disposing of large unwanted items and these have all been dealt with. 182 visits and inspections have been carried out in connection with duties under the Act by your Public Health Inspectors during the year and 22 Notices have been served, of which 20 have now been complied with.

FOOD PREMISES AND FOOD INSPECTION

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970

The following premises in the district are subject to the above Regulations:

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Fitted to Comply with Reg. 16*</u>	<u>To which Reg. 19+ Applies</u>	<u>Fitted to Comply with Reg. 19</u>
Manufacturers & Processors	6	5	6	6
Bakehouses	3	3	3	3
Wholesale Grocers	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
WHOLESALE PREMISES	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>
Butchers	5	5	5	5
Grocers, Provision Merchants and General Shops	65	63	63	63
Soft Icecream Depots	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
RETAIL PREMISES	<u>71</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>69</u>
Holiday Camps	1	1	1	1
Hotels, Public Houses and Guest Houses	59	59	59	59
School Canteens	24	24	24	24
Cafes	15	14	15	15
Canteens, Snack Bars and Kiosks	11	10	9	8
Church and Village Halls and other Social Clubs	<u>19</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>16</u>
CATERING PREMISES	<u>129</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>123</u>

* Regulation 16 relates to the provision of personal washing facilities, and

+ Regulation 19 to the provision of facilities for the washing of equipment and food.

A close watch has been kept on the various food premises in the district throughout the year. Standards are generally good and this is reflected in the number of Informal Notices which it has been found necessary to serve. These have totalled only 15, as a result of which improvements have been secured to 9 food premises.

During the year a wholesale butchery business was opened in adapted premises which were originally so unsuitable for the purpose that considerable work was entailed in securing the necessary alterations and improvements to the premises. The Department has also worked closely with the owner of a large outhouse at Frampton in its conversion to a kitchen in which meals are prepared, cooked, prepaced and frozen for distribution to caterers over a wide area. The premises are now of the high standard required by the nature of the raw materials used and the end products.

The standard of the licensed premises in the district is steadily improving, due partially at least, to the activity of the Department.

A common fault in bars is the brewers' practice of siting sinks under bar counters at a low level. This results in the washing up of glasses being difficult since the operative often cannot see what he is doing, cannot see when the water needs changing and gets backache. Such conditions of awkwardness and fatigue are not conducive to good bar hygiene. Re-siting of such sinks has been achieved in some cases.

The trend to provide toilets inside licensed premises has accelerated and there is a marked improvement in standards. Washing facilities for customers are now more frequently provided and licensees whose premises do not have such facilities are beginning to press for them.

There are very few licensed premises which do not now serve food, even if only in snack form. This has meant that public health inspection has had to be intensified since the type of food handled tends to be of the "high risk" type, e.g. meat products and poultry. The employment of casual labour, untrained or inexperienced in food handling, is common in a holiday area such as this where additional seasonal staff is required, and the employment of such persons presents an additional and serious hazard.

Considerable attention is given by the Department to a large holiday camp in the area. Co-operation with the Management is first class and standards are high and still rising. Food handling techniques are constantly being checked and revised and, following a detailed survey of the kitchen by the Department, substantial improvements are being carried out with further improvements scheduled in the winter of 1972/73.

415 visits and inspections of food premises were made during the year.

Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966

Surveillance has been maintained of the mobile shops operating in the area and 63 inspections have been carried out. Considerable variation in the standard of vehicles has been noticed and 18 Informal Notices have been served. The requirements of the Department have in all cases been satisfied.

Many of the contraventions found on inspection were the result of the omissions of insufficiently trained staff who man the vehicles, although structural defects and absence of essential fittings were also noted. The short-comings of both vehicles and staff have been discussed with the managements concerned with a view to securing permanent improvements.

A summary of the contraventions found is given below:

<u>Regulation</u>	<u>Contravention</u>	<u>Number</u>
5	Unclean interior of vehicle	4
6	Unclean equipment	4
9	Absence of overalls	5
13	No name and address on vehicle	7
15	No supply of clean water	4
16 (1)	No wash-hand basin	3
(2)	No adequate supply of hot water to basin	5
(3)	No towel, soap or nail brush	6
(4)	Unclean wash basins	1
17	No first aid materials	2
18 (a)	No sink	3
(b)	No adequate supply of hot and cold water	4
(d)	No supply of detergents, clean cloths, etc. to sink	<u>2</u>
		<u>50</u>

113 visits and inspections have been carried out in connection with duties under these Regulations.

POULTRY PROCESSING AND POULTRY INSPECTIONS

Statistical information is given below:

1. Number of poultry processing premises in the district	1
2. Number of visits to these premises	41
3. Total number of birds processed during year	90,956
4. Types of birds processed: Broilers	84,717
Hens	6,239
5. Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	0.72%
6. Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption	23 cwts. 22 lbs.

Both the constructional and operational standards at this poultry processing establishment are high. Careful surveillance has been maintained during the year and attention has been paid to the maintenance of adequate chlorination of the rinse water.

Nearly all of the broilers slaughtered are reared by the owner of the premises and are culled before delivery to avoid unnecessary time being spent on the slaughter of poor quality poultry. This is reflected in the small number of rejected birds shown above, most of which were hens.

41 visits were made to these premises during the year.

Milk and Dairies (General Regulations) 1959

All milk producers are licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Dairies other than farm dairies, are registered by District Councils. There are two in this area.

Dealers (distributors) are also registered by District Councils, there are now 27 on this Council's register.

Licences for the sale of designated milk are issued by the Food and Drugs Authority which, for this area, is Dorset County Council. Sampling is also done by the Food and Drugs Authority and the results notified to the Medical Officer of Health; consequently no routine milk samples are taken by this Department.

Ice Cream - Food and Drugs Act 1955 - Section 16

Premises Registered

For manufacture - Nil

For Storage and/or Sale - 82

There have been no alterations to the register during the year. Two samples of soft ice cream were taken, both of which failed to colourise methylene blue in four hours and were Grade 1.

It is generally agreed that regular sampling by Local Authorities throughout the country of ice cream products of the large national firms is an unnecessary waste of time and resources of the sampling officers and laboratory staffs, since several samples of the same batch of ice cream may be taken in different areas. The same remarks, however, do not apply to the sampling of soft ice cream which is produced on mobile ice cream vehicles, and the very circumstances under which such ice cream is produced and retailed calls for close attention and control. At the same time in a large, scattered rural area of this nature in which vehicle drivers are free agents in deciding where they should travel and, bearing in mind the need for samples to be stored in insulated containers and delivered to the laboratory as soon as possible after sampling, it is, from the practical side, extremely difficult to obtain such samples, as a chance encounter

with a vehicle must coincide with having insulated containers available. The number of samples taken, therefore, is disappointingly small, although when vehicles have been encountered they have been inspected and I am pleased to report that the standard of them is generally satisfactory.

Food Condemnation

The surrender has been accepted during the year of 6 cwts. 110 lbs. of miscellaneous foodstuffs which have been examined and found to be unfit for human consumption or unsaleable.

Watercress

Samples have been taken on 17 occasions of water from cress beds. The results of these, together with routine inspections of the beds, have indicated that a satisfactory standard is being maintained by producers in the area.

Wild cress grows abundantly in this area and I occasionally hear of it being gathered and eaten by local persons. Cultivated cress is a safe and wholesome food since it is grown under carefully controlled conditions, but the same does not apply to wild cress which can be a vehicle for transmitting Fascioliasis (liver fluke) to those who eat it. There is also the possibility of wild watercress from streams being offered for sale and the public are strongly advised to buy only a branded product.

MEAT INSPECTION

There are two slaughterhouses in the district, one private and one serving Herrison Hospital, at both of which 100% meat inspection has been maintained during the year.

There has been an approximate 10% increase in the throughput of the slaughterhouses. This has not significantly affected the pattern of meat inspection requirements. The two slaughterhouses make a demand of approximately half a day of one man's time each day during the working week, and Saturday morning slaughter is also usual for most of the year.

In accordance with the policy of the central government a Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food carries out inspections of the private slaughterhouse at irregular intervals accompanied by a member of my staff. No adverse reports were received during 1971.

Meat Inspection and the Common Market

Britain's forthcoming entry into the E.E.C. will probably result in changes in both the meat inspection service and slaughterhouse hygiene. Members may be interested in a brief summary of the changes which may occur.

It is likely that the wholesale meat industry will be extensively involved in trade with other member states because of the price advantages it has. E.E.C. Regulations apply to premises from which intra-community trade in fresh meat is carried out and these differ somewhat from the existing domestic regulations.

Since the other member and potential member states do not employ Public Health Inspectors, meat inspection is carried out by Veterinary Officers and auxiliaries. Efforts are being made to secure the acceptance of the United Kingdom's Public Health Inspector as a person qualified to examine meat for intra-community trade. This would avoid costly and unnecessary second inspection by Veterinary Officers.

E.E.C. Regulations differ from the existing United Kingdom ones and are more stringent in some respects, examples of which are as follows:

1. A Medical Certificate of fitness is required in respect of all persons employed in handling meat.
2. The carcasses of all pigs more than 3 months old are required to be split.
3. A special and separate section is required in a slaughterhouse for pig slaughter.
4. Dressing of animals on the slaughterhouse floor is prohibited.
5. In cutting plants there is a strict temperature control, the maximum being 10°C. (50°F.)
6. Trichinoscopic examination facilities are required.

Initially I anticipate that our current Regulations will continue to apply to premises not involved in meat export but when these Regulations are eventually replaced it seems unlikely that the Government will continue to apply two standards.

A further reassuring point is that in the event of widespread epizootic disease (e.g. foot and mouth disease), in a member state, other states can temporarily restrict or prohibit the import of fresh meat from that state.

It was necessary to submit a few specimens to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological and histological examination during the year and as always I am indebted to Dr. Tee and his staff for their assistance and advice in connection with borderline conditions met with in the slaughterhouse.

397 visits were made to slaughterhouses during the year.

Knacker's Yards

The only knacker's yard in the district ceased to operate during the year although the premises continue to be licenced.

Meat Inspection - Statistics 1971

	Cattle other than cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Numbers Inspected	741	1,161	112	1,172	6,949	10,135
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	11	12	1	57	81
Carcasses of which parts or organs condemned	87	471	4	24	712	1,298
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than T.B. or Cysticercosis	10.39	41.51	14.28	2.13	11.06	13.60
<u>Tuberculosis Only</u>						
Whole Carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	-	-	-	-	36	36
Percentage of number inspected affected with T.B.	-	-	-	-	0.51	0.35
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-	1
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total weight of meat condemned:	8 tons. 2 cwts. 3 qrs. 14 lbs.					

HOUSING

The housing circumstances of the district have been kept under constant review, and the figures shown below indicate the progress that has been made in the field of unfit dwellings, repaired, closed and demolished.

1. No. of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation - 19
2. No. of houses, the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers - 14
3. No. of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to:
 - (a) the serving of Notices requiring the execution of works, or
 - (b) the making of a Demolition or Closing Order - 12
4. No. of Informal Notices served requiring the execution of works - 12
5. No. of houses which were remedied fit after service of Formal Notices - 13
6. No. of Demolition or Closing Orders made - 6
7. No. of houses in respect of which an Undertaking was accepted under Section 16(4) of the Housing Act 1957 - 8
8. No. of houses demolished - 5

During the year a total of 339 inspections and visits were made in respect of duties under the Housing Acts, and 25 under the Public Health Acts in connection with housing. 6 complaints concerning unsatisfactory housing conditions were received and dealt with. 5 Formal and 13 Informal Notices (in addition to Section 16 Notices) have been served under the Housing Act, of which 5 and 12 respectively had been complied with by the end of the year. 19 Informal Notices and 3 Formal Notices under the Public Health Acts were served, and all were complied with.

The Council's house building programme has continued with the completion of the attractive site at Webbers Piece, Maiden Newton, comprising 18 elderly persons one and two-bedroomed flats. 28 one and two-bedroomed flats for elderly persons were completed and occupied at Fairfield Estate, Chickerell, by the end of the year, and the 20 houses remaining to complete this estate are under construction and will be completed in 1972. Also under construction are 8 elderly persons flats at Winterborne St. Martin, 9 bungalows at Cattistock, and 4 bungalows at Langton Herring.

The Council has adopted the policy of selling certain of their dwellings. 23 were disposed of during 1971, and the 46 referred to above were constructed. This leaves the Council's housing total at 1153.

The erection of the much needed houses at Toller Porcorum has been postponed because of the delay in the provision of main drainage, to which I have referred in my notes on Sewerage. The houses are now programmed for 1972, together with considerable house building in several other Parishes.

Housing improvements in the village of Abbotsbury have been disappointingly slow, particularly in view of the fact that the village was sewer-ed in 1968. The majority of these dwellings are in the same ownership, and discussions have accordingly been held with the owners, with a view to accelerating both housing improvements and sewer connections.

The village of Stratton, also mostly in sole ownership, has been greatly tidied up during the year by the owners by the removal of several derelict properties which were beyond reconditioning. The owners have prepared a progressive improvement programme for the village, which is now under way.

The small group of derelict properties at the end of Lower Putton Lane, Chickerell has been demolished.

Applications for Improvement Grants have been steadily received throughout the year, resulting in the Council making available a total of £57,000 for Grants. There appears to be no slackening in the number of the applications being received.

Common Lodging Houses - Public Health Act 1936

There are no common lodging houses as defined in Section 225 within the Council's district.

Land Charges Act 1925, as amended by the Law of Property (Amendment) Act 1926

427 searches were received during the year for observations on properties, and were dealt with.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

1. Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 Public Health Act 1936, Section 269

There are now licensed sites in the area for 1,486 residential, holiday and individual caravans, and for 355 tents, as follows:

<u>Site</u>	<u>No. of Caravans</u>			<u>No. of</u>
	<u>Touring</u>	<u>Residential</u>	<u>Holiday</u>	<u>Tents</u>
Cattistock			40	
Chickerell			44	
Chickerell		36		
Chickerell		22		
Chickerell			95	
Chickerell			680	100
Chickerell		4		
Chickerell	22	36		
Fleet	100			120
Fleet				100
Osmington			35	
Osmington		2	76	
Osmington			20	
Owermoigne			35	35
Ringstead			40	
Ringstead			30	
Warmwell	32	33	60	
Winterborne St. Martin		12	8	
Sites for individual vans		21	8	
	<u>154</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>1,166</u>	<u>355</u>

In addition there are certificated locations of the Caravan Club of Great Britain and Ireland, which are exempt from licensing, at Winterborne St. Martin, West Stafford, Frampton, Crossways, Chickerell and Long Bredy.

The perennial problem of coping with the tremendous influx of mobile caravans during the summer holiday season was little easier this year

than previously. 98 additional pitches for touring caravans have been provided on licensed sites during the year, but against this must be set the estimated 10% increase which has occurred in the number of touring vans in use during the same period. At the same time a great deal of work has been done, both at Council and Officer level, by the County Council and this Rural District Council to encourage would-be developers within the framework of the respective Councils' policies, with a view to additional sites particularly for touring caravans being provided, and next year should show further improvement in the numbers of sites available.

The tented campers present an even greater problem than caravanners, because of the hopelessly outdated legislation applicable to tents, which permits the use of unlicensed sites for such long periods. Under existing legislation it is very difficult to persuade site proprietors to incur the capital expenditure and overheads involved in establishing a licensed site when they can operate unlicensed ones with the most rudimentary amenities. In spite of this some small improvement has been made in the number of licensed tented pitches which during the year have increased from 320 to 355.

In common with my colleagues up and down the country, I await with great interest the findings of the Camping Working Party.

Surveillance of both licensed and unlicensed sites has been maintained throughout the summer season as far as the staff position has allowed, and I am pleased to note the continued high standard of licensed sites for both caravans and tents.

2. Gypsies and Other Itinerants

The progress of the Dorset County Council in discharging its duties under Part II of the Caravan Sites Act of 1968 has been disappointingly slow, although many suggestions have been made to the County Council from this District Council as to sites which could be developed for this purpose. However, whilst everyone agrees that the provision of permanent sites for gypsies is essential, no-one wants them on or near his own land, and as time goes on the travellers in this area at least are being progressively deprived, one by one, of their traditional stopping places, so that now hardly any remain. Their plight is becoming desperate, and it is hoped that a permanent site in the area will be provided for them without undue delay.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS 1936 AND 1961 - NUISANCES

61 complaints concerning nuisances were received and investigated during the year in connection with which 176 visits and inspections were made. 3 Formal and 29 Informal Notices were served and all but one Informal Notice have been complied with.

Matters dealt with under this heading have changed appreciably since this type of work formed the basis of the duties of our predecessors, the Inspectors of Nuisances, but such work still occupies a surprisingly high proportion of an Inspector's time.

Several overflowing and unsatisfactory drainage systems have been dealt with, notably those at Piddlehinton School where pollution of the River Piddle was terminated by the provision of a new and extensive effluent system and that at Mellstock House, Stinsford where communication between fould and land drainage systems gave rise to foul ponding over the approach road to Thorncombe Wood car park.

The discharge of farm drainage into watercourses has again presented problems, in particular at Buckland Newton where the change of a farm ownership, and thereby husbandry methods, led to the severe pollution of the River Lydden near its source where it runs through the village. Local feeling justifiably ran high in this matter but following discussions with the farmer and later with the Avon and Dorset River Authority Officers the farmer has now agreed to acquire equipment which will undoubtedly permit the proper disposal of the farm effluent providing it is used with sufficient frequency and common sense. Problems have again arisen with farm effluent at Bincombe and detailed discussions with the farmer have resulted in the design of a drainage system which should solve the problem and which the farmer proposes to instal in the early months of next year. Unsatisfactory farm drainage at Langton Herring is at present being dealt with and should be resolved early next year.

I should mention under this heading the end of the night soil collection to the one or two unfit properties in Chickerell following the rehousing of the occupiers; and securing the provision of sanitary accommodation at the Royal Naval Helicopter Training Ground in the Parish of Littlebredy.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

39 visits have been made under this Act during the year. The principle area of complaint has again been Warden Hill, Frome St. Quintin where the emission of fine limestone dust to the atmosphere from an asphalt works is still an intermittent source of trouble. Towards the end of the year I had detailed discussions with the management as a result of which I anticipate that I shall next year be able to report the final chapter in this particular epic. A few complaints concerning garden fires and one concerning tyre burning at a car breakers have been dealt

with satisfactorily under Section 16 of the Act under which 5 Informal Notices have been served, 4 of which have been complied with.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

18 visits have been made during the year to investigate 7 complaints concerning excessive noise. Arising from one of these in respect of a grain dryer and attendant vehicles at Cerne Abbas an agreement has been reached with the farm management whereby a compromise solution has been found by confining the use of the dryer and vehicles to times which do not unduly encroach on the sleeping hours of local residents. Noise complaints arising from the slaughter of chickens, the use of transport at an Army camp in the early hours, the amplified output of a Beat Group and the noise from a wood sawing business have all been dealt with satisfactorily.

During the year the Council has shared with two adjoining authorities the cost of acquiring a suitable noise level meter. This will be a useful acquisition.

5 Informal Notices have been served and complied with under this Act.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 - SECTION 50

Under the provisions of this Act arrangements were made during the year for the burial of one person.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Factory premises registered at commencement of 1971	108
Premises added to the Register during the year	3
Premises removed from the Register during the year	25
Number of registered factory premises at the end of 1971	86

A complete revision of the Factory Register was made during the year, and this accounts for the number of premises removed from the Register. All factories were inspected and the standard, as far as this Council's responsibilities are concerned, was found to be generally satisfactory.

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspection (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2, 3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	86	96	2	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	86	96	2	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

(Headings which are inapplicable have been omitted).

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspec- tor (4)	by H.M. Inspec- tor (5)	
Sanitary Conven- iences (S.7) (b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-

Outwork (Sections 113 and 134)

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failing to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
<u>Wearing apparel</u> Making etc.	3	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Nets other than wire nets</u>	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	-	-	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963Registration and Inspections and Analysis of Persons Employed

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during year	No. of persons employed
Offices	-	8	7	36
Retail Shops	4	29	29	140
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	3	5	5	38
Catering Establishments open to the Public	-	16	15	165
Canteens	-	-	-	-
Fuel Storage Depots	-	1	-	3
TOTALS	7	59	56	382
		Total Males 134		
		Total Females 248		

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered
Premises - 63

As a result of inspections, 30 contraventions of the Act were
found, as follows:

Storage of Clothing in Food Premises	1
Inadequate washing facilities	3
Lack of hot water supply	3
No thermometer	3
No Abstract of the Act	6
No First Aid materials	2
Ineffective lighting	2
Equipment not clean	2
Paint work not clean	2
Insufficient heating appliances	1
Unsatisfactory Toilet facilities	2
Unsatisfactory flooring	1
Office not ventilated to external air	1
Bad siting of sink	1
	<hr/>
	30
	<hr/>

As a result of informal notices, the above had been remedied
at the end of the year.

No accidents were reported to the Local Authority during the year.

